

The Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Journeys Onward in 2005-2006

By Kit Kimball, Director, External and Intergovernmental Affairs, Dept. of the Interior

The Lewis and Clark Bicentennial, which began on a cold January day in 2003 at Thomas Jefferson's home in Virginia, has passed the halfway mark. It is heading for a warm Montana summer with a month-long series of events at Great Falls, Va., in June, 2005.

"We proceeded on"—the most commonly used phrase in the journals of explorers Lewis and Clark—expresses the enthusiasm with which hundreds of thousands of Americans have joined the commemoration of the 1803-1806 Expedition.

Coming from Salmon, Idaho, I grew up where Sacajawea grew up and heard many Lewis and Clark stories. Nonetheless, I'm amazed at how the whole nation has embraced the Bicentennial. On behalf of the secretary of the Interior, I am proud to serve as the chairman of the Federal Interagency Lewis and Clark Task Force, which includes more than 20 agencies. We partner with numerous organizations around the nation. Our recent report to the Lewis and Clark Congressional Caucus provided details on hundreds of events and projects all across the country.

One cannot help but be inspired by the many events hosted so far by communities up and down the Missouri River—or by the many ways people all over the country have contributed to the Bicentennial. The painting of Sacajawea that appears on this page, for example, was done by BLM artist Antonia Hedrick (see page 21).

We are thankful to the members of the Congressional Caucus and its leadership, especially the Senate and House chairmen — Sens. Larry Craig, Byron Dorgan, and Conrad Burns and Representatives Earl Pomeroy and Mike Simpson.

So much has happened over the past two years that *People Land & Water* decided to update the special issue on Lewis and Clark, published in 2003, with this special insert. (The original issue can be found at <http://www.lewisandclark200.gov/plw/index.html>.)

Enjoy this special issue and keep it as your one-stop guide for all of the wonderful 2005 events, sprouting in hundreds of communities in Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, as we follow the Lewis and Clark trail to the Pacific.

Summer George, a living Lemhi Shoshone descendant from Blackfoot, Idaho, was the model for BLM employee Antonio Hedrick's illustration of Sacajawea, guide and interpreter to the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Special Lewis & Clark Insert Contents

- 20 National Council Lewis & Clark Bicentennial National Signature Events 2005-2006**
- 21 New BLM Lewis and Clark book**
- 22 The Army "Then and Now"**
- 22 NEA: Lewis and Clark in Music and Art**
- 23 Corps of Discovery II Interagency Traveling Living History Museum**
- 24 Centerfold: American Indians Share Bicentennial**
- 26 New Lewis and Clark National Park**
- 27 New Chinook Plankhouse in Wildlife Refuge**
- 27 NPS Archaeological Finds**
- 28 Corps of Discovery II Events**
- 28 U.S. Mint News**
- 29 Forest Service Highlights**

This Lewis and Clark report is an insert into the June 2005 edition of *People Land & Water*, the employee news publication of the U.S. Department of the Interior. This update and the original 2003 special issue on Lewis and Clark can be downloaded from www.lewisandclark200.gov. Joan Moody, insert editor, Joan_Moody@ios.doi.gov.



Clark

Lewis

Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Gives New Meaning to Old Stories

By Robert R. Archibald, President, National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial

When the Corps of Discovery began their epic journey west, people of ancient lineage were looking east. The Pacific Northwest was more densely populated than much of the eastern seaboard. Indian nations wondered about the motives of these foreigners. This would be an educational journey for all parties, and many learned to see and think and examine the world from perspectives different from their own.

Too long has American history told the expedition's story as a journey westward. The Bicentennial commemoration has sought to expand that ethnocentric viewpoint and, in the process, invest in the story of the expedition as a means of looking back into the past and examining both our present and a course to determine our future. We have partnered with many tribal historians and elders so that they can share stories from their own perspectives.

Lewis and Clark, in a late-20th-century interpretation, are portrayed as pioneering naturalists and proto-environmentalists. Our perspectives are, like previous interpretations of the expedition, shaped by our concerns about our own lives and the future of our world. Mid-19th-century views of the journey placed little value on wilderness and the natural environment; the emphasis was on the opportunity for settlement and exploitation in the newly acquired lands. Today we realize that natural resources are finite. With wilderness scarce and frontiers eliminated, we have discovered beauty and value in unspoiled nature and seek to preserve what remains. In the early 19th century, credible historians dismissed the expedition as a minor adventure of little benefit to science and of meager consequence to the nation's history. Now, no longer confident in the superiority of the values of our own civilization, we find appeal and crucial significance in the very different values that defined the relationships of Indian people with each other and with the Earth.

Without the goodwill and assistance of the Indian people whose lands they traversed, even the stalwart crew of the Lewis and Clark expedition could not have survived. The encounters between the members of the expedition and American Indian nations offer many insights into alternative ways of viewing society, relationships with the Earth, and world views. Two hundred years have not diluted the lessons we can take into our commemoration of the expedition and into the years beyond.

Thus, the Bicentennial commemoration is an opportunity for members of this generation to join the journey, to imagine the next chapter in an unfinished story about encounters with the natural world and between diverse cultures, a chapter that we must write. Remembering the Lewis and Clark expedition, both as a cautionary tale and as a model for learning from Indian people, we can acknowledge our intimate relationship with this Earth. Above all we can recognize our personal obligation to leave our places in better condition than we found them, to be good stewards. We may even discover that what is good for humans is good for the planet as well. Responding to these opportunities, we will make the Bicentennial well worth the effort, and we will be changed for the better by it.

Nine Signature Events, designated by the National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial, took place during 2003 and 2004. The commemoration commenced at Jefferson's Monticello, honoring the 200th anniversary of Jefferson's confidential request for funding for the expedition from Congress. The year 2004 concluded with the **Circle of Cultures** event in Bismarck, N.D., last fall, remembering the hospitality of the Earthlodge people and exploring the life and culture of the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara people.

Signature Events continue in 2005, with a month-long exploration of Big Sky country during the summer and in November a series of programs on the Pacific coast.

"EXPLORE! THE BIG SKY" is a 34-day event, June 1 through July 4, that will take place in Fort Benton and Great Falls, Mont. Visitors will discover, or rediscover, stories and experiences related in Lewis' and Clark's journals — the decision at the Marias River confluence, the portage at Great Falls, meetings with the Plains Indian nations — and look at the native cultures of the area. Montana tribes will demonstrate aspects of their



The National Council and NPS have collaborated on Corps II programming and provided opportunities for the presentation of diverse perspectives. From left, Randy L. Teton, Rod Arihchite and Amy Mossett spoke at the Hartford Illinois signature event about tribal traditions that surround Sacagawea.

heritage with a traditional village to explore as well as with cultural displays, athletic competitions, games of skill, storytelling and an opera based on a Blackfeet legend. More details are available at www.explorethebigsky.org.

After two years and 4,100 miles, the expedition reached the Pacific. **DESTINATION: THE PACIFIC**, the November 11-14 Signature Event invites 21st-century explorers to walk along the shore where the Corps walked, visit their winter encampment at Fort Clatsop (now a National Memorial), and perhaps even witness the drama of a winter storm. The five days of activities, from Long Beach, Wash., to Cannon Beach, Ore., will include speakers, performances, and exhibits, as well as the opportunity to discover the coastal towns and their restaurants, museums, and more than 20 Lewis & Clark sites. That Web site is www.destinationthepacific.com.

Signature Events continue in 2006

Signature Events will continue in 2006 with **Among the Nimípuu (The Nez Perce)**, June 14-17, 2006, in Lewiston, Idaho, **Clark on the Yellowstone** July 22-25, at Pompeys Pillar National Monument and Billings, Mont., **Reunion at the Home of Sakakawea**, Aug. 17-20, 2006, in New Town, N.D., and the culminating event, Sept. 23-24 in the St. Louis area, commemorating the return of Lewis and Clark and examining lasting legacies.

In January 2004 **Lewis & Clark: The National Bicentennial Exhibition** opened in St. Louis. Organized by the Missouri Historical Society, the exhibition follows the journey of the Corps of Discovery through the geography of the West and also through the cultural and mental landscapes foreign to the easterners but ancient and deeply rooted in the indigenous peoples. The wisdom and knowledge of those peoples would ultimately prove essential to the expedition, and that is a perspective essential to the national exhibition.

Representatives from 26 different Tribal Nations encountered by the Corps participated in the grand opening of the exhibition, and the ceremonies were co-hosted by the Osage Nation. Many of the Osage who came to St. Louis for the event were visiting their ancestral homeland for the first time. James Roan Gray, principal chief of the Osage Nation, in his remarks at the ceremonies, noted that more of the Osage language had been spoken that weekend than had been heard in many decades. He eloquently spoke to the trauma of being forcibly removed from one's traditional homeland and cautioned us to remember but not to celebrate the aftermath of the expedition.

In September 2004 the exhibition began its own journey, touring the country with stops at the Academy of National Sciences in Philadelphia, the Denver Museum of Nature and Science, Oregon Historical Society in Portland, and the National Museum of Natural History at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. The Circle of Tribal Advisors' panel exhibition, **Many Nations-Many Voices**, is traveling with the national exhibition.

In conjunction with the bicentennial commemoration, a series of Native American Diplomacy Symposia are being held along the trail. Exhibition. Other legacy projects have included documentation of cultures encountered, language-preservation programs and the passing on of traditional arts and skills.

The National Council has worked with the Ad Council and with funds from the Hewlett Foundation to create Lewis and Clark public-service announcements that encourage people to think about cultural understanding, natural-resource stewardship and exploration. Radio, television, print and Web banners carried the messages.

The commemoration of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial is the result of years of work, research and resources by institutions nationwide and by individuals, numbering many more than the roster of the Corps of Discovery. At the end of all the wonderful festivities, we will be obliged to ask, "Was it worth it?" The answer is easily yes — if we have learned from the Bicentennial to give new meanings to old stories, to see our planet and our past through new perspectives, to ask questions of our past that will expand our future. Enjoy the adventure — and begin a new one.

More information on the Signature Events and other Council activities is available at www.lewisandclark200.org.



L&C National Signature Events 2005:

June 2 - July 4, 2005

Explore! The Big Sky

Fort Benton and Great Falls Montana

E-mail: pbourne@ci.great-falls.mt.us

Web site: www.explorethebigsky.org

Nov. 11 - 15, 2005

Destination: The Pacific

Lewis & Clark National Historical Park

Long Beach, Wash. to Astoria, Ore.

E-mail: janmitchell@charter.net

Web site: www.DestinationThePacific.com

L&C National Signature Events 2006:

June 14 - 17, 2006

Among the Nimípuu

Nez Perce Tribe

Lewiston, Idaho

E-mail: bills@nezperce.org

August 17 - 20, 2006

Reunion at the Home of Sakakawea

Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara Nation

New Town, North Dakota

Web site: www.nezperce.org

July 22-25, 2006

Clark on the Yellowstone

Pompeys Pillar National Monument

and Billings, Montana

email: clarkevents@billingschamber.com

Web site: www.clarkontheyellowstone.org

Sept. 23 - 24, 2006

Confluence with Destiny

St. Louis, Missouri Metro Area

E-mail: bob_moore@nps.gov

See also the Corps of Discovery II calendar on page 28

Joined by a Journey:

A BLM Writer's, Artist's Quest to Share the Stories of the Men, Woman, Child, Dog of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

By Nan Morrison, Bureau of Land Management

What would it have been like for us to stand with Lewis, Drouillard, Shields and McNeal at Lemhi Pass, seeing their hopes die in the afternoon sun as they viewed the high mountains to the west that forever destroyed their dream of a Northwest passage?

How would we feel if the family we had looked forward to seeing at the end of our five-year journey was already dead when we came home?

Will anyone care about what we do 100 or 200 years from now? Will it have meaning?

These are a few of the questions that author and BLM Park Ranger Mike Crosby asked himself as he penned *Joined by a Journey, The Lives of the Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery*. "I like to think of the Expedition journals as the nonfiction Shakespeare: a library shelf of volumes that explore a broad range of human experience and emotion," he said.

Crosby's goal in writing the *J by a J* was to share who the Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery people were as individuals. "I was struck by how little information there is about many of them and by how soon many of them either died or disappeared after the Expedition," he said. "I decided that one of my bicentennial goals would be to tell their stories to as many people as I could."

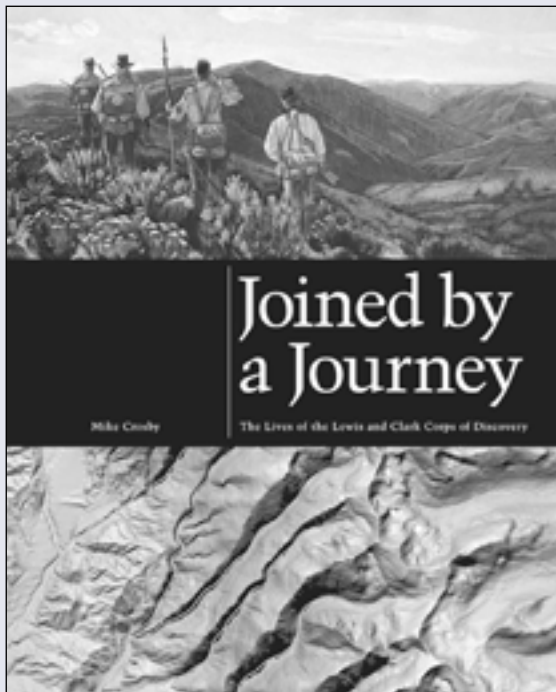
In telling their stories, Crosby picked out some of the more obscure points and episodes of the Expedition. "I consider George Shannon, for example, the 'kid brother' because at 18 he was the youngest member of the permanent party. He had a reputation for getting lost. But contrary to conventional wisdom, no member of the Corps of Discovery served the Expedition longer or more faithfully than George Shannon. From the launching of the keelboat in 1803 through the editing of the journals in 1811, George Shannon was present."

Joined by a Journey is a not-for-profit publication produced under a cooperative agreement to raise funds for the recently opened Sacajawea Interpretive Cultural and Education Center in Salmon, Idaho. The Center's inception marks the time Crosby met the BLM artist who would later join him in his journey to illustrate and publish *J by a J*. "I first met Antonia when she came to Salmon to photograph the ground-breaking ceremony at the Sacajawea Interpretive Center in October 2002," Crosby said. "The BLM has been the major federal partner in the project from the beginning, and Antonia's work there is prominent." Hedrick's illustrations and design are on interpretive signs on the Center grounds and will soon be on the panels in the Center itself.

Crosby credits Hedrick's artistry and perseverance for helping him turn what had started as a series of articles published first in Salmon's newspaper, the *Recorder Herald*, and later on the BLM Web site, into his latest book, *J by a J*. At the urging of local readers, Crosby developed the book based on his biographical sketches of Corps members then submitted it to commercial publishers. When the publishers told him it was too late to publish a Lewis and Clark book, a friend advised him to see if BLM might publish it. "I contacted the Idaho External Affairs people," he said. "When Antonia found out about the book, she sort of became my unofficial literary agent and publisher."

"In 2004, Idaho BLM External Affairs Director Cheryle Zwang suggested we contribute a book to the Salmon Field Office Lewis and Clark Bicentennial partnership," Hedrick said. With Zwang's support, Hedrick took charge, securing funding for the book from local, state and Washington Office sources and purchasing image use from the Library of Congress, the Missouri Historical Society, Yale University, and private illustrators, including renowned Lewis and Clark illustrator Michael Haynes. She also hired John Francis, a graphics professor from Boise State University, to design the book. "This book would not have been published without her efforts; it would not look like much without her talent," Crosby said.

"I am lucky to integrate my skills with others' skills to communicate issues or stories to the public," Hedrick said. "I work with many passionate people in the BLM and the public, whether it is Lewis, Clark, and Lemhi



This cover of a new BLM book by Mike Crosby features a painting by Antonia Hedrick of Lewis' advance party near Lemhi Pass. It shows an Aug. 8, 1805, scene: Meriwether Lewis, George Drouillard, Hugh McNeal, and John Shields contemplate a discouraging site from the Continental Divide: more mountains. "When we couldn't find a good illustration for a particular chapter, Antonia drew them," Crosby said.

At right, BLM Visual Information Specialist Antonia Hedrick. Below, a tourist takes in Lemhi Pass as BLM Park Ranger Mike Crosby, left, looks on. "Mike is extremely literate in Lewis and Clark history and has a humble, soft-spoken demeanor, which endears him to the public," Hedrick said.



Shoshone history or telling the story of a river with a recreation planner, these people and their stories inspire me."

Hedrick is a native Idahoan. Her father's Forest Service career kept the family on a journey of its own, as they moved all over the West (five states). "I learned about Lewis and Clark while backpacking in Wyoming wilderness areas," Hedrick said. "There, my family visited what we thought was Sacajawea's grave on the Wind River Indian Reservation." Hedrick's love of the land continued as she worked as a geologist in the Great Basin (Nevada and Utah) and on Alaskan glaciers during the 1980s. Her bachelor and master of arts degrees from the University of Utah defined and developed her passion in art. Hedrick, who taught art at the University of Utah, has worked as a visual information specialist for

the BLM Idaho State office since 2000.

Crosby, too, was fascinated by history at an early age. Born in Germany, he was adopted by American parents and became a citizen at age 9. "At about the same time the course of my life was set by a friend of my father's who gave me a two-volume history of the Civil War," he said. Crosby's interest in Lewis and Clark began at 16, when he purchased the DeVoto abridged edition of the Lewis and Clark journals. After graduating from the University of Idaho at Moscow with a bachelor of science in secondary education, he accepted a teaching job and moved with his wife Candace to Salmon, Idaho. Local Lewis and Clark enthusiast Dave Ainsworth rekindled Crosby's interest in the Expedition when Ainsworth led Crosby and his history class on a field trip to Lemhi Pass. A 1999 field seminar with a group that included James Ronda, author of *Lewis and Clark among the Indians*, and Steve Russell, noted Lewis and Clark historian, inspired Crosby's next career move. In 2000, he joined BLM as a Lewis and Clark historian.

"The best season of my job with the BLM is summer when I am a park ranger on Lemhi Pass," Crosby wrote in his afterward of *J by a J*. "It is a humbling experience. Some of the people I meet are just passing through and aren't aware of the pass's connection with the Lewis and Clark Expedition. But others come as pilgrims to a shrine. They know. I can see it when they get out of their autos that they know they are on sacred ground."

Serving those who travel the trail on the river and in the hills by providing new or upgraded recreation facilities, information from brochures and signs, and park rangers makes it possible to literally walk in the footsteps of Lewis and Clark, Crosby said. "*J by a J* invites people to discover the explorers who made the footsteps," he added. "As interpretive history, the book draws readers into the lives of the men, woman, and child and dog of the Corps of Discovery. It seeks answers to questions. Who were these people? Where did they come from? Why were they chosen and not others? What did they contribute? Where did they go when it was all over?"

The written words we have of the handful of men who kept journals indicate that they were conscious of making a place in history, Crosby said. "The time and effort required in this exploration will probably not be equaled until Earth dispatches a team of astronauts to Mars," he said. "They will know far more about Mars than the Corps of Discovery knew about the upper Missouri River! Exploration is still possible, but it will be much different."

Crosby said his research helped deepen his appreciation for the best aspects of patriotism. "It's clear that the men of the Corps loved their country and were aware that their labors were going to profoundly affect it, for better or worse," he said. "Two hundred years later it's easy to take America for granted. Its origins have become too remote, its founders shrouded in stiff imagery. These people, most of them of humble backgrounds, could alter the future every day in ways they could not have foreseen the day before. We envy them that."

The 126-page, illustrated *Joined by a Journey* can be purchased for \$15 at the Sacajawea Interpretive Center in Salmon and at BLM offices in Salmon, Boise, Billings, Coeur d'Alene, and Idaho Falls, Idaho. To order the book by mail, send checks or money orders to the Sacajawea Interpretive Cultural and Education Visitor Center, 200 Main Street, Salmon, Idaho 83467. Please add \$5 for postage and handling. For more information, call the Center at (208) 756-1188, e-mail them at info@sacajawea.org, or view their Web site: www.sacajaweaecenter.org.

One-hundred percent of the proceeds of the sales from this book will be used by the Sacajawea Center for future programming and educational purposes. The Sacajawea Center is a 71-acre compound adjacent to the Lemhi River, with many buildings, teepees, brush lodges, and streams. Government interpretive or visitor centers can contact Crosby (208-756-5407) if they would like to stock the book. The books come in boxes of 30.

The Army “Then And Now”

By Terri Purcell

The Lewis and Clark Expedition was an Army expedition. Also known as the “Corps of Discovery,” it was a scientific and geographic exploration that fostered relationships with unfamiliar nations and cultures and, ultimately, changed America forever.

Two hundred years later, the Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Army Forces Command and the Army National Guard have joined forces to showcase the Army’s role in the Lewis and Clark Expedition then and now.

The Corps of Discovery expedition was initiated when President Thomas Jefferson recruited Army Capt. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to assemble a team to lead a journey into the Louisiana territory.

The Army expedition that forever changed the face of America consisted of disciplined Army soldiers dedicated to the Army values and to accomplishing the mission. These are the characteristics that still make up the men and women of today’s Army.

The U.S. Army in 1803 was organized under the Military Peace Establishment of March 16, 1802. This organization allowed for two regiments of infantry, one regiment of artillery, a small corps of engineers, and the general staff – a total of 3,287 officers and men. All three line regiments were represented on the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Jefferson was both determined to maintain peace with the Indians and fascinated with western expansion. With the purchase of Louisiana Territory on April 30, 1803, he chose the Army to explore this region. It was no accident that the new nation and its president turned to the Army for this most important mission. Soldiers possessed the toughness, teamwork, discipline and training appropriate to the rigors they would face. The Army also had a nationwide organization, even in 1803, and thus the potential to provide requisite operational and logistical support. Perhaps most important, the Army was already developing leaders of character and vision: soldiers such as Capt. Lewis and Clark and the outstanding noncommissioned officers who served with them — John Ordway, Charles Floyd, Nathaniel Pryor, Patrick Gass and Richard Warfington.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition may have been the Army’s greatest achievement during the Jefferson administration. From the summer of 1803 to the fall of 1806, the Expedition was an Army endeavor, officially called the “Corps of Volunteers for North Western Discovery.” It led Americans across the breadth of the vast continent for the first time. Its scientific agenda brought back invaluable information about flora, fauna, hydrology and geography. It showed the potential for peaceful commerce with many Indians encountered en route.

During the Bicentennial the Army is highlighting its role in this historic expedition through support to signature events in the various states and local communities;



providing ceremonial, security, safety and educational support, together with veteran recognition.

The Army Corps of Engineers is hosting the 2005 Lewis and Clark Training Academy this spring in Hood River, Ore.; Billings, Mont.; Missoula, Mont.; and Great Falls, Mont. The National Guard Bureau has been involved in Lewis and Clark education outreach training in Oregon and Montana. All have geared up for the April departure from Fort Mandan, N.D., and the move into Montana in early April. A Lewis and Clark Boot Camp was hosted by the Montana Army National Guard in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management at Pompey’s Pillar, Billings, Mont., in March. The next National Signature Event, scheduled for June 2 through July 4, is “Explore the Big Sky” in Great Falls, Mont., a 34-day event with opening ceremonies at Fort Benton.

A new radio broadcast, “This Moment in History,” is available on www.lewisand-clarkradio.com. “Lewis and Clark, Then and Now” is a national collaborative effort with Education. Check the Web site for the weekly broadcast schedule: www.ali.apple.com/lewisandclark or www.lewisandclark.net. This broadcast is cosponsored by the School District of Clayton, Mo., and the Discovery Expedition of St. Charles, with financial support from the NPS Challenge Cost-Share Grant Program.

Terri Purcell is the Lewis and Clark Field Liaison assigned from the National Guard Bureau to support the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commemoration through 2006. She works together with federal agencies, the tribes and the National Guard trail states.



Lewis and Clark: A Musical, Visual Arts Journey



The National Endowment for the Arts is a federal agency dedicated to supporting excellence in the arts — both new and established — bringing the arts to all Americans, and providing leadership in arts education. The Endowment is assisting a number of significant works to commemorate the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial. By awarding matching grants and by partnering with state arts agencies and other federal agencies, the NEA is supporting projects that reflect upon the story of the Lewis and Clark expedition through music, dance, and the visual arts.

Examples of two projects directly funded by the NEA are the creation and performance of a choral and orchestral work by composer Rob Kapilow and librettist Darrell Kipp; and the *Confluence Project* by acclaimed architect and designer Maya Lin.

Lewis and Clark: A Musical Journey

With support from the National Endowment for the Arts, composer Rob Kapilow joined with writer Darrell Kipp, a member of the Blackfeet tribe of Montana, in creating a large-scale choral and orchestra work for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial. Commissioned by three symphony orchestras, “Summer Sun, Winter Moon” was premiered by the Kansas City Symphony with a 100-voice choir in September 2004 before an audience estimated at 1,000. The piece has since been performed by the St. Louis Symphony and the Louisiana Symphony and reported on *The Today Show*.

Kapilow, an exciting new voice in classical music today, has been called the ‘pied piper of classical music’ because of his wide-ranging efforts at making classical music accessible to new audiences. Kipp is celebrated within his tribe for his campaign to save the Blackfeet language from extinction. Together they spent nearly a year listening and collaborating to create a work that “crosses the divide” the separates mainstream America and Native America.

Beginning in December 2003, Kapilow and Kipp engaged in dozens of conversations, audience dialogues and town hall meetings from St. Louis to the Rocky Mountains along the Continental Divide to the mouth of the Columbia River at the



Maya Lin, left, discusses the placement of her artwork at Chief Timothy Park near Clarkston, Wash., with Wilfred Scott, a member of the Nez Perce tribe who serves as an advisor to the *Confluence Project*.

Pacific Coast. Kapilow and Kipp visited tribal communities in North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Oregon and involved those communities the process. What they learned and heard are reflected in music and song in “Summer Sun, Winter Moon.”

A documentary is being developed for public television on Kapilow and Kipp’s journey in creating the symphony and bringing it to the concert hall.

Lewis and Clark: The Confluence Project

The Arts Endowment continues its support for the *Confluence Project*, a series of interpretive artworks by designer Maya Lin, best known as the architect of the National Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C. At seven sites along the Lewis and Clark Trail, Maya Lin will unite architectural and landscape design with environmental features to tell a story about the history, culture and ecology of that site. The *Confluence Project* promises to reflect her profound respect and love for the natural environment.

The *Confluence Project* is a collaboration among the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla, the Nez Perce Tribe, the Lewis and Clark Commemorative Committee of Vancouver/Clark County, and the

Friends of Lewis and Clark of Pacific County. Each group identified Maya Lin, whose works, combine history, art, environmental issues and cultural awareness, as the artist who could best interpret the complex story of the Pacific Northwest.

The NEA supported planning for three of the sites: near the confluences of the Columbia River and the Pacific Ocean, the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, and the Clearwater and Snake Rivers. The NEA’s most recent grant supports the *Confluence Project in Schools*. Students at twelve schools along the Columbia River Basin have each been given the same assignment as Maya Lin — to create artwork exploring a place and Lewis and Clark’s impact on it.

Maya Lin’s artworks at the *Confluence Project*’s seven sites are scheduled for completion by 2007. For current information on the project’s progress, visit www.confluenceproject.org.



Back on the Trail with Corps of Discovery II

By Jeff Olson, Public Information Officer, Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail

It was the familiar prairie wind. The calendar said it was late March. After winter visits to Tempe and Tucson, Albuquerque, San Antonio and Oklahoma City, Corps of Discovery II pulled into Hazen, N.D. and opened the third season of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial. "It was windy, and a little cool," said Warren Kasper, the lead ranger for Corps II. "But it was good to be back

on the trail where people know the Lewis and Clark story and are willing to share it."

While 2004 was an exciting year on the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, the Bicentennial commemoration is highlighted this year by a tremendous sense of place.

Kasper said: "We've met hundreds of thousands of people in our travels from Virginia to North Dakota these last two years but the anticipation for this year is the diversity of the American landscape."

"One of the great benefits of being with Corps II is

that we get to see places we haven't been before," Kasper said. "We got to know the Great Plains late last summer when we spent time in North and South Dakota. Now we're back on the plains and will transition into the Rocky Mountains. And we keep going, all the way to the Pacific Ocean."

Landscapes will be prominent, but we expect the same with people, said Darrell Martin, an American Indian liaison for Corps II and a member of Montana's Gros Ventre tribe.

Continued on Page 28

Traveling Exhibition

The National Park Service coordinates a traveling exhibition "Corps of Discovery II: 200 years to the Future" to commemorate the 2003 - 2006 Bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The exhibit visits communities across 18 states and the District of Columbia, places integral to preparation for as well as the trail traveled by the historic Corps of Volunteers for Northwestern Discovery.

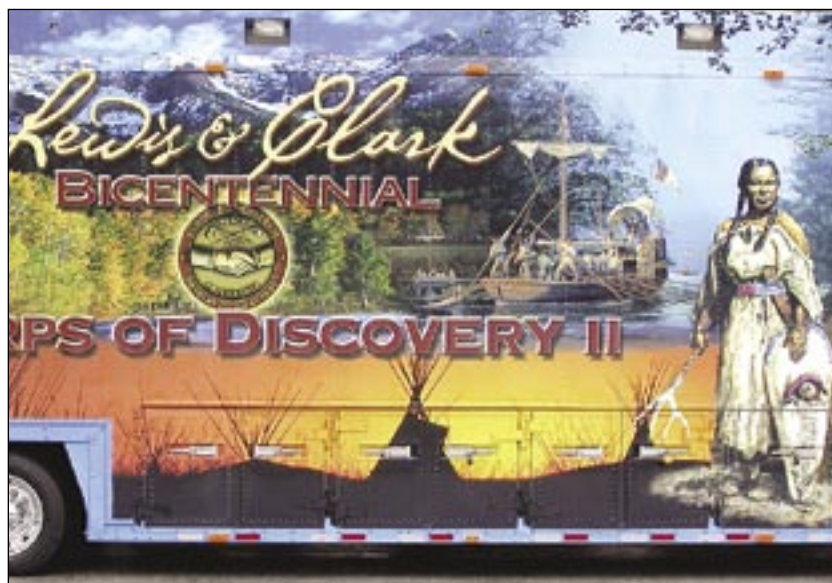
The exhibition stopped first in January 2003 at Thomas Jefferson's home, Monticello, near Charlottesville, Va. President Jefferson sent the exploration commanded by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark on a voyage of discovery to the Pacific Ocean in 1803. Their journey, maps, journals and natural-history specimens derived from it are one of the most compelling stories in American History.

"Corps of Discovery II: 200 Years to the Future" supplements local and national observances throughout the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. It is an occasion to learn more about our nation's history, including the history of American Indians, and to think about our nation's future, where we want to be in 200 years.

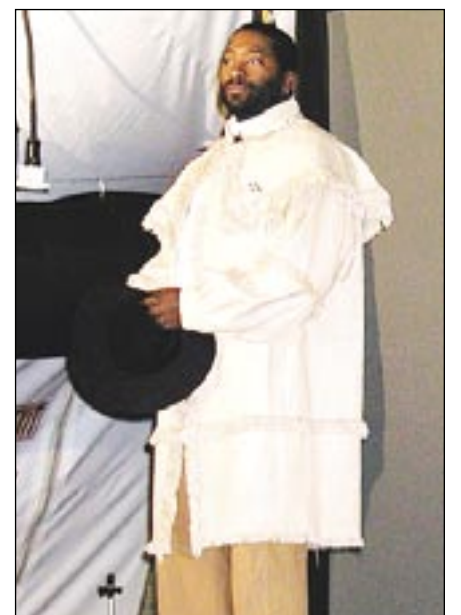
Corps II is a joint effort of federal and state agencies, private and nonprofit organizations, and American Indian tribes. The National Park Service provides major funding, exhibit design and production, transportation, and support staff through the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, based in Omaha, Neb.

The free public exhibition provides opportunities for citizens of all ages to learn more about the legendary 1803-06 exploration and its significance in American history.

The central feature of Corps of Discovery II is the "Tent of Many Voices." This 150-seat auditorium is a venue for cultural arts demonstrations, folklore, music, living history presentations, readings from the expedition journals and more. Programs reflect a spectrum of nature, culture and history topics of particular interest along the Eastern Legacy of the Lewis and Clark Trail and the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.



The Corps of Discovery II has drawn crowds across the country to its traveling exhibit and living history tents, at top. It moves from town to town in a huge trailer, above left. Its "Tent of Many Voices" has attracted many viewpoints on the Lewis and Clark Expedition, including those of Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton representing President Bush, above right, and Hasan Davis appearing at Harper's Ferry, W.Va., below right. Here Davis portrays York, William Clark's slave and the first African-American known to cross the American continent. At left below, soldier-fiddler Jim Krause entertains an audience at the Corps II appearance in Fort Osage, Mo.



American Indians Share Bicentennial Lewis and Clark Story

By Dick Basch, American Indian Liaison, Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail
Photos by Jeff Olson, NPS

It took nearly 200 years but the Indian side of the Lewis and Clark story is now being told — almost every day — in a 200-seat tent along the Lewis and Clark Trail, in newspapers and magazines, on the Internet and on radio and television.

The recent “discovery” of the Indian side of Lewis and Clark was a long time coming. In some of the earliest planning for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial — in the late 1980s and early ‘90s — there were calls for “celebrations” along the trail with Indians playing “colorful” roles and taking part in reenactments.

These ideas came from leaders of Lewis and Clark history groups, mostly non-Indian people who love the Lewis and Clark story and who hadn’t had an opportunity, or didn’t take the opportunity, to get past a story of Virginia-born “heroes” who crossed the North American continent with a small party of “explorers.”

The National Park Service and other federal agencies responsible for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail reminded Lewis and Clarkies there was more to the story and that there were other cultures in this epic of American history.

These same agencies, with input from Indian nations and led by the National Park Service, created “Corps of Discovery II: 200 Years to the Future,” a mobile live-history exhibit on a 4-year tour of the United States. Its keystone is a 200-seat performance venue called the “Tent of Many Voices,” named by Gerard Baker, former superintendent of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and a Mandan Indian.

Baker has gone on to become the superintendent of Mount Rushmore National Memorial in the Black Hills of South Dakota. While at the Lewis and Clark Trail office in Omaha, he pushed for Indian involvement in the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial and made Corps of Discovery II the centerpiece for Indian voices.

“For one thing,” Baker said recently, “Corps of Discovery II was needed at that time in history. We needed the Indian side of the story about Lewis and Clark and Westward Expansion.

“We also needed to humanize the story and that need provided an opportunity to highlight oral histories among all cultures. It has brought out contemporary challenges faced by tribes, states and Congress — including tribal identity, tribal ownership and where we are today as nations,” Baker said.

American Indians weren’t the only group to have been forced away from indigenous culture, he noted. “We were treated like people who emigrated from Germany or Italy; treated like the Irish and the Norwegians and other groups that came to America. We were forced, at least figuratively and often literally, by official U.S. government policy and laws, to give up not only our lands, but our culture, our language, our religion even, and were told to become ‘Americans.’

“These cultures, all of these cultures, including American Indians, are re-identifying who they are, and that is important to us and it’s critically important for our children of all of our cultures.”

So, at the halfway point of Corps of Discovery II what have I as American Indian liaison learned? Is the Indian voice being heard? Are Indians willing to take the stage and educate visitors to Corps II?

I have been pleasantly surprised on this Bicentennial journey. They started when Corps of Discovery II opened in January 2003 near Monticello, the home of President Thomas Jefferson. His vision became central to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Virginia tribes, of whom most Americans knew nothing, hosted other tribes in their homeland and in their homes.

By late 2003 we were nearing St. Louis and what turned out to be a great homecoming for tribes that had been forced to move to present-day Oklahoma. This provided a valuable historical lesson to them as well as to the people who are now living in their homeland of Missouri.

Several tribes that had been relocated to

Oklahoma originally lived in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska. They were most interested in learning more about the history and stories that they share with other tribes and individuals.

At Corps II we brought in speakers and provided information and answered visitor questions to correct many stereotypes. For example, one of our guests actually was asked if he belonged to the Village People, a 70s music group, because of his headdress.

In Macy, Neb., tribal elders held a hand game and invited visitors and the staff of mostly non-Indian National Park Service rangers. Most of the rangers no doubt included that evening in their daily journal entries about life on the Lewis and Clark Trail.

In addition to individual presentations, we’ve had American Indian groups on stage. We’ve spotlighted many drum groups and singers. We’ve had a panel on economic development hosted by different Shawnee tribes of Oklahoma. Speaking of Macy, again, we had a panel discussion by elders, and we had one of our Oklahoma presenters bring the entire Corps II staff to his home for a formal dinner.

One of the most powerful events I witnessed at Corps of Discovery II has been the procession of tribal flags into the Tent of Many Voices. I’ve talked to many people who have been in the audiences and people who have carried a flag. They report distinct feelings of strength, togetherness and relationships that stretch across cultural and geographical borders.

As American Indian liaison for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, a great deal of my time is spent finding Indian voices and making sure they get to the Tent of Many Voices. I haven’t had any problem finding enough Indian speakers and presenters to take part at Corps II. As for how the Indian voice is received and the experiences of Indians at Corps II, I defer to Chris Howell, a Pawnee from Kansas, and others who have come to Corps II.

“When I am asked ‘why should tribes participate in the Tent of Many Voices presentations, I give the same answer,” Howell said. “I know of no other event, in our lifetime, that is going to bring so much attention to Native American culture and Native American history as the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial. American Indian Tribes should use the generous Tent of Many Voices platform to their fullest advantage.”

“All of my experiences with the Tent of Many Voices have been good,” Howell added. “I think the National Park Service has done a wonderful job in promoting opposing viewpoints of the impact of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

“Corps of Discovery II gave me an opportunity to share my beliefs, customs, values and the history of my people,” said Dwight Howe, a Ponca Indian who grew up on an Oklahoma reservation and today lives in South Dakota. “The Tent of Many Voices is a setting that allows for positive interaction.”

Howe, an educator and a former Marine, blends his traditional lifestyle with the world today. “Questions and answers, that give-and-take at the end of my presentation, help create a better understanding of two peoples,” he said.

Some of the tribal stories at the Tent of Many Voices are difficult to listen to, Howell said. “Many stories relate the mass displacement of their tribes and the cultural losses many tribes have suffered in the past 200 years.”

The Tent of Many Voices has provided a venue for tribal presenters not only in major cities but also in small towns along the trail, said Amy Mossett, a Mandan-Hidatsa Indian from North Dakota who often does interpretive programs about Sacagawea, the Shoshone woman who was an interpreter for Lewis and Clark.

“Smaller communities that do not have the interpretive infrastructure have been able to become actively engaged in the Lewis and Clark commemoration and bring in speakers from across the country because of the Tent of Many Voices,” Mossett said. “In the beginning of this commemoration I didn’t realize how much we needed the Tent of Many Voices. I thought there would be other venues where we could present tribal perspectives of the Lewis and Clark story and our lives today ... you can’t get the tribal story out there if you don’t have a venue.”

“The Corps of Discovery II project in itself gives the Native American Indian the opportunity to tell their stories as they see fit,” Howe said. “Many times I went away with a sense of accomplishment in regards to race relations. The more we understand about each other, the less chance there is for us to hold onto pre-conceived ideas that we might have about each other. History can be rewritten to include the true Native American, Indian point of view thereby putting us finally in the proper light.”

When Corps of Discovery II opened at Thomas Jefferson’s Monticello home I was asked to give a blessing. Here’s my prayer:

*I ask that all these beautiful people come with open minds and open hearts.
I pray they hear and are able to take part in the sharing of the stories told.
I ask that we can, together, learn from the lessons from our history.
I ask that we can all see ourselves humble, good people
So that we can learn to respect,
So that we can learn to share,
So that we can learn to love
So that we can learn the lessons, oh Great Spirit, you would want us to learn.”*

It seems to have worked so far.



Gerard Baker, a Mandan-Hidatsa Indian, right, set up the Tent of Many Voices as a forum for American Indians and others to share Bicentennial stories while he was superintendent of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. Participants have included Dwight Howe, a Ponca Indian, above, and Amy Mossett, a Mandan-Hidatsa who co-chairs the Bicentennial’s council of tribal advisors, below. For more on the council, see page 20.



Flutist Keith Bear, above, and dancer Joe Bearstail, left, of the Mandan-Hidatsa tribe, are popular participants in the Tent of Many Voices, which has different participants at each stop as it travels with the Corps of Discovery II (See page 23). Clinton Brown of the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine tribes signs autographs for admirers outside the tent, below.





A replica of Fort Clatsop near Astoria, Oregon, left, commemorates the 1805-1806 winter encampment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. It has been a national memorial park for 50 years. Along with the fort, the new Lewis and Clark National and State Historical Parks incorporate other sites that mark the expedition's successful arrival at the Pacific Ocean, relations with tribes, preparation for the trip home and recording of their discoveries. Cape Disappointment State Park in Washington, above right, where Lewis and Clark first viewed the Pacific, features an interpretive center with stunning views of the Pacific Ocean, Columbia River and lighthouse. For more information on the new park, see www.nps.gov/focl/102004/LCHNP/index.html. Cape Disappointment photo courtesy Cliff Vancura of Otak, Inc.

New Lewis and Clark National Historical Park Takes its Place in History

By NPS Director Fran Mainella

Americans long have recognized that history endows certain places with special meaning. Our national parks shelter some of our most rich natural and cultural resources, sites that help shape us as a people and define us as a nation.

These special places provide a home for wildlife, a playground for outdoor enthusiasts, a place to reflect upon our greatest battles and a venue for historic moments. Our National Park System is the key to protecting our nation's heritage.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1803-06 was a monumental event that shaped the boundaries, character and future of the United States. The courageous explorers traveled up the Missouri River, across the Great Plains, over the Rocky Mountains, down the Columbia River to the shores of the Pacific and back again. Although a great deal has changed during the past 200 years, some of the sweeping landscapes and powerful waters so eloquently described by the Corps of Discovery have been permanently protected for future generations.

In November 2004, President Bush created the nation's newest national historical park, the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park in Washington and Oregon, and enthusiastically solidified his commitment to preserving the natural, cultural and historic resources associated with the fabled journey. The creation of the new park exemplifies the true power of partnerships embraced by the Corps of Discovery, a spirit that still thrives today.

The new Lewis and Clark NHP will include three Oregon state parks, two Washington state parks and Fort Clatsop, which has been a National Park Service responsibility for more than 50 years. In partnership with elected officials, countless volunteers who have donated their time and energies, private-sector leaders and nonprofit groups, we have worked to balance economic and environmental objectives to preserve our nation's heritage.

At the end of 2004, a broad-based coalition, including The Conservation Fund, Congress, the National Park Service and the Weyerhaeuser Co., announced the permanent protection of 921 acres of spruce and hemlock forests for inclusion in Lewis and Clark National Historical Park.

Designated as one of the nation's top conservation priorities, the property safe-



Author Fran Mainella, director of the National Park Service, celebrates expansion of Fort Clatsop into a new national park with, from left, congressional sponsors U.S. Representatives Brian Baird and David Wu and Chip Jenkins, superintendent of Lewis and Clark National and State Historical Parks. The park will host a signature event in November 2005 (See www.DestinationThePacific.com).

guards important wildlife habitat and protects land critical to the construction of the Fort to Sea Trail, which is a 5.5-mile hiking path that will connect the Fort Clatsop National Memorial visitor center to the Sunset Beach State Park and the shores of the Pacific Ocean. An estimated 1 million visitors will flock to the site by the Bicentennial celebration in November.

Nearly 200 years ago, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark stood on the rocky cliffs of the Washington coast and saw the promise of a nation built on exploration, discovery and partnership. This new national historical park will protect the lands that once captured America's imagination and instill the spirit of discovery and a sense of awe



A historical re-enactment at Ecola State Park in Oregon, left, recalls how Capt. William Clark and other members of the Corps of Discovery climbed over rocky headlands and fought their way through thick shrubs to see a beached whale in 1806. Clark's Dismal Nitch, right, where the Corps of Discovery endured six desperate days in November 1805 because of bad weather, is another one of the sites that form the new Lewis and Clark National and State Historical Parks near the mouth of the Columbia River. Other units include Station Camp, where NPS archaeologists recently made finds (page 27).



NPS Archaeologists Make Discoveries at Station Camp

Researchers conducting archaeological surveys of one part of the new Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, the Station Camp site, recently uncovered wooden planks and other artifacts that may be the remains of a Chinook plank structure.

The Station Camp/McGowan site is located north of the Columbia River near U.S. Highway 101. The site is part of a larger, discontinuous village complex known as “Middle Village” by the Chinook Tribe. Artifacts recovered at the site suggest that it may have been a part of the Maritime Fur Trade, ca. 1770s-1820s, in which the Chinook Tribe played a major part. The tribe participated in the fur trade up and down the Columbia River, and as far north on the coast as southeast Alaska. The trading terms used in the exchange of goods were of Chinook origin.

The recent discovery of the plank structure prompted the tribe to request the delay of a proposed realignment of part of the highway as part of constructing a public park planned by The Washington Historical Society. The society had planned to construct a waterfront park on the land made available by realignment to commemorate not only the Corps of Discovery’s arrival at the Pacific Ocean but also to celebrate the history of the Chinook Tribe. That park would become part of the new Lewis and Clark National Historical Park.

In response to queries about whether the Station Camp site would be ready in time for the Bicentennial,



NPS archaeological excavations below a former concrete slab for a barn reveal remains of wood planking associated with a Chinook structure. Above, NPS archaeologists Jacqueline Cheung and Rachel Stokeld. At left, NPS archaeologists carefully remove a large knife or sword from a pit in the base of a Chinook structure at Station Camp. NPS archaeologists Daniel Martin and Jacqueline Cheung. Photos, Leslie O’Rourke.

Superintendent Chip Jenkins said, “We’re in this for the legacy. It’s more important that the project be done right than than that be done fast.”

The National Park Service, the Washington State Historical Society, and the Washington State Department of Transportation commissioned the archaeological work to seek artifacts along the proposed new highway route.

The discovery in early 2005 led to ongoing research involving the cleaning, conservation and scientific analysis of the artifacts collected during fieldwork. Preliminary results suggest there may have been three structures on the site.

Other sites of former plankhouses have been discovered along the Columbia and a new plankhouse recently was constructed by the Chinook Tribe on Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge.

New Plankhouse Replica Opens At Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge

By Susan Saul, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

On the morning of Nov. 5, 1805, explorer William Clark woke up grumpy. “I slept but verry little last night for the noise kept up during the whole of the night by the Swans, Geese, white and Grey Brant Ducks, etc... they were emensely noumerous, and their noise horid,” he wrote in his journal.

Some things haven’t changed much at the Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge in southwest Washington, where Clark wrote these words after the Corps of Discovery camped on land that is now part of the refuge. A seasonal procession of swans, geese, ducks, sandhill cranes, eagles and other migratory birds still visit the refuge as they journey between nesting and wintering grounds along the Pacific Flyway.

When Lewis and Clark journeyed along the lower Columbia River, the teeming wildlife they observed shared rich wetlands with a large indigenous population. Towns composed of large cedar plankhouses dotted the shorelines and the explorers visited these towns, entered the houses and traded with the Chinookan residents for food stuffs like salmon, smelt, sturgeon, camas and wapato.

On their return trip in 1806, Lewis and Clark visited the prosperous Chinookan town of Cathlapotle, where they counted 14 plankhouses and estimated the population at 900 people. They wrote extensive descriptions of the inhabitants and their houses in their journals: “the floors of most of their houses are on a level with the surface of the earth tho’ some of then are sunk two or 3 feet



The Cathlapotle Plankhouse features elaborate carved “powerboards” depicting the house’s headman and his parents. Historically, massive carvings in Chinookan houses were designed to carry deep spiritual meanings about the inhabitants of the houses and their relationship to the environment. Photo, Noel Johnson.

beneath. ... they are also fond of sculpture. various figures are carved and painted on the pieces which support the center of the roof, about their doors and beads. they had large quantities of dried Anchovies strung on small sticks by the gills and others which had been first dried in this manner, were now arranged in large sheets with strings of bark and hung suspended by poles in the roofs of their houses; they had also an abundance of sturgeon and wappetoe; the latter they take in great quantities from the neighboring ponds, which are numerous and extensive in the river bottoms and islands.” (Meriwether Lewis, March 29, 1806)

Extended families, ranging from a dozen residents up to several hundred, lived in a single house. The wealthiest and most influential families had the biggest houses, up to 60 feet wide and 200 feet long. Most interiors were open, with living spaces partitioned by movable mats fashioned from cattails, and had three or more hearths, depending on the size of the house.

Bunk beds lined the walls and three- to six-foot-deep pits under the beds served as cellars to store food, tools, and raw materials for manufacture of fishing nets. The most important members of the family lived in the best furnished rooms at the back of the house. Many houses lasted hundreds of years.

These towns have long since disappeared. Fortunately, the establishment of Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge in 1965 protected pieces of the natural and cultural heritage of the region. The mild, rainy winter climate of the

Continued on Page 30

Corps II

Continued from page 23

Montana dominates the Corps II schedule this year. Eleven of the 23 stops this year are in Montana, said Clint Blackwood, executive director of the Montana Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commission. "We've been anxiously awaiting Corps of Discovery II for years, and now it's here."

Blackwood is one of 18 state coordinators for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial, but he is just one of thousands of Big Sky residents who has a part in Corps II. "There are literally hundreds and sometimes 1,000 people in a community that have been working for two and three years or more to prepare for Corps II and the Bicentennial, and they are the people who will really 'make it happen' for Bicentennial visitors this year."

Before Corps II pulls into Seaside, Ore., this November, Corps II will have traveled along the Montana Highline, south along the Rocky Mountain Front through Great Falls, Helena and Dillon.

"That took Lewis and Clark four months," said Betty Boyko, assistant superintendent for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. "We're going to see thousands of people along that route, but just think, Lewis and Clark didn't see anyone outside of their small party during that time 200 years ago."

What Lewis and Clark saw, and who saw Lewis and Clark, are just two small pieces of the epic that played out in 1804. "We invite everyone to take a little time to explore the rest of the story with us at Corps of Discovery II this year," said Steve Adams, Superintendent of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

Be sure to visit these Web sites for more information:

www.nps.gov/lecl

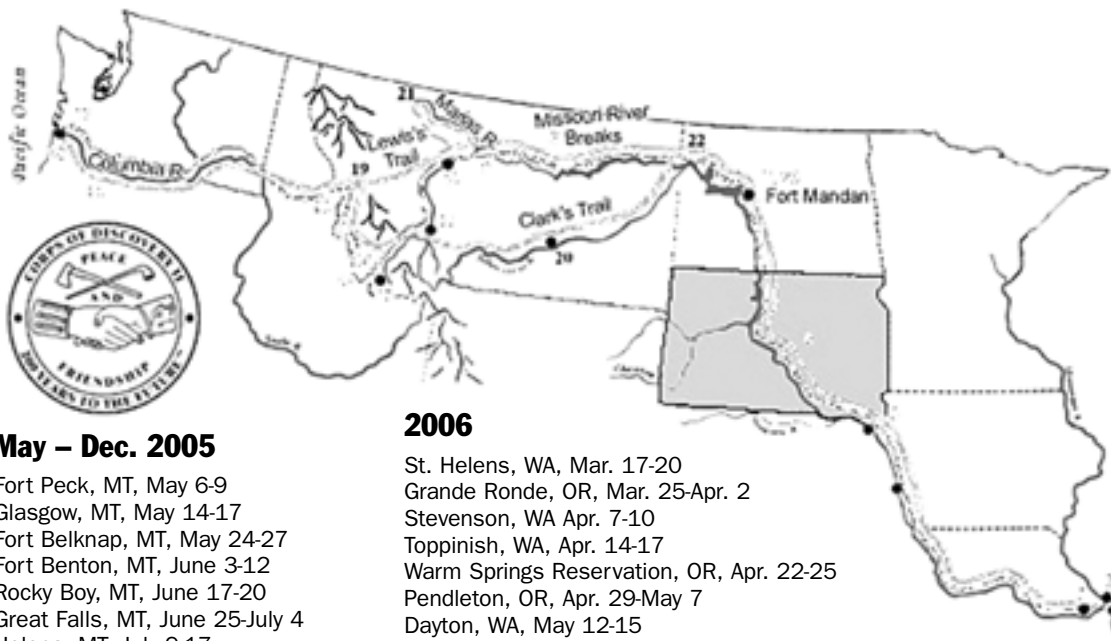
www.lewisandclarkgnet.com

www.lewisandclark200.gov

www.lewisandclark200.org

www.lewisandclark.org; www.lewisandclark.net.

Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery II Schedule



May – Dec. 2005

Fort Peck, MT, May 6-9
Glasgow, MT, May 14-17
Fort Belknap, MT, May 24-27
Fort Benton, MT, June 3-12
Rocky Boy, MT, June 17-20
Great Falls, MT, June 25-July 4
Helena, MT, July 9-17
Bozeman, MT, July 22-31
Dillon, MT, Aug. 5-8
Salmon, ID, Aug. 13-21
Hamilton, MT, Aug. 31-Sept. 3
Lolo, MT, Sept. 8-11
Kamiah, ID, Sept. 16-26
Clarkston, WA, Oct. 1-9
Pasco-Kennewick, WA, Oct. 14-17
Umatilla Reservation, OR, Oct. 21-24
The Dalles, OR, Oct. 28-31
Long Beach, WA, Nov. 7-15
Seaside, WA, Nov. 19-22
Vancouver, WA, Nov. 28-Dec. 11

2006

St. Helens, WA, Mar. 17-20
Grande Ronde, OR, Mar. 25-Apr. 2
Stevenson, WA, Apr. 7-10
Toppinich, WA, Apr. 14-17
Warm Springs Reservation, OR, Apr. 22-25
Pendleton, OR, Apr. 29-May 7
Dayton, WA, May 12-15
Boise, ID, May 20-29
Nez Perce Reservation, ID, June 3-17
Missoula, MT, June 21-25
Lincoln, MT, June 30-July 2
Blackfeet Reservation, MT, July 7-10
Crow Agency, MT, July 15-18
Billings, MT, July 22-25
Miles City, MT, July 30-Aug. 3
Sidney, MT, Aug. 8-12
New Town, ND, Aug. 17-20
Ponca State Park, NB, Aug. 26-29
Council Bluffs, IA, Sept. 3-10
Atchison, KS, Sept. 15-18
Saint Louis, MO, Sept. 23-Oct. 1

U.S. Mint: the Westward Journey

The United States Mint's participation in the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial began in 2003 with the distribution of 2.5 million full-color, informative maps detailing the route taken by members of the Corps of Discovery. These maps were developed by the federal interagency group. The Mint's participation continues in 2005, most recently with unveiling of the newest Westward Journey nickel.

On Jan. 18, 2003, United States Mint Director Henrietta Holsman Fore unveiled the design for the 2004 Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commemorative Silver Dollar at President Jefferson's stately home of Monticello in Virginia. The event was part of the first of 15 "Signature Events" being held across the country through 2006 to mark the bicentennial of Lewis and Clark's expedition.

The United States Mint issued the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Silver Dollar in May 2004. The program featured two limited-edition coin sets; the Lewis and Clark coinage and currency Set, and the Lewis and Clark Coin and Pouch Set. The Coinage and Currency Set included commemorative stamps issued by the U.S. Postal Service, as well as a beautifully rendered replica \$10 Bison note prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. For the Coin and Pouch Sets, the United States Mint purchased hand-made Native American coin pouches through agreements with 10 tribal nations across the country.

At a national news conference in November 2003, Director Fore unveiled the first two designs for the Westward Journey Nickel Series™. These coins, referred to as the Peace Medal and Keelboat nickels, were produced for general circulation.

The handshake design featured on the reverse of the Peace Medal nickel pays tribute to the original medals produced by the United States Mint in 1801 and carried by the Corps of Discovery on the expedition. The medals were presented to Native American chiefs and other important leaders as tokens of goodwill at treaty signings and other events. The Keelboat nickel pays tribute to the vessel that transported members of the expedition and their supplies up the Missouri River.

The Peace Medal nickel was released in March 2004, followed by the Keelboat nickel in August. Throughout the spring of 2004, The United States Mint participated in a series of public events commemorating both the Louisiana Purchase and the Lewis and Clark Expedition. These events included the Three Flags Ceremony in St. Louis, Missouri, marking the anniversary of the transfer of land among the Spanish, French and American governments in 1804, and the dedication of two geodetic markers at the U.S. Mint at Philadelphia and Denver. The United States Mint also participated in the ceremonial dedication and launch of a full-sized replica keelboat near Monticello.

For 2005, the U.S. Mint is issuing two new nickels, continuing the Westward Journey Nickel Series. In addition to original reverse designs, the 2005 nickels are showcasing a bold, new portrait of President Thomas Jefferson on the obverse, marking the first change to



U.S. Senator Mike Enzi of Wyoming, speaking at the ceremonial public release of the new American Bison nickel. Pictured, left to right, U.S. Treasurer Anna Escobedo Cabral, U.S. Mint Director Henrietta Holsman Fore, Sen. Enzi, and Cody the buffalo.

that side of the coin since 1938, when the Jefferson nickel debuted. The first of these coins, known as the American Bison nickel, was released to the Federal Reserve Bank on Feb. 28, and ceremoniously given to the American people in a national media event the following morning, March 1, 2005, on the grounds of the U.S. Capitol. Cody, a live American Bison, was on hand for the ceremony that also featured an American Indian

drum group, the White Oak Singers, whose members are descended from the tribes of the Northern Plains, including the Crow, Mandan and Hidatsa.

Later this year the U.S. Mint will release the fourth coin in the series, the Ocean in View nickel, featuring a coastal view of western waters, emblematic of the moment when members of the Corps of Discovery first believed they had finally reached the Pacific Ocean. An entry from Captain Clark's journal is inscribed on the coin's reverse — "Ocean in view! O! The joy!"

In 2006, another newly designed nickel will signal an end to the Westward Journey Nickel Series, featuring a newly executed portrait of Thomas Jefferson on the obverse. His home of Monticello will return to the nickel's reverse.



The new American Bison nickel.

Forest Service Prepared for Month-Long Great Falls Event and the Journey Westward for 2005-2006 Bicentennial

The USDA Forest Service's participation in the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial heightens in 2005-2006, as the chronological trip transects the mountainous country of Region One's National Forests and National Grasslands. Even the late Stephen Ambrose, author of the book *Undaunted Courage* about the Lewis and Clark Expedition, enjoyed an annual crusade to the top of Lemhi Pass to capture the emotion of time in place. Surely, others will follow. According to Margaret Gorski, Lewis and Clark Bicentennial national field coordinator for the Forest Service, the agency has been preparing for years and is anxiously awaiting visitors' arrival.

"Forest Service employees have been very involved behind the scenes, helping plan the event," Gorski said. "We have participated in all the National Signature Events — beginning in January 2003 — and plan to participate in the remaining events through September 2006."

Interpretive Centers

Nowhere is the Forest Service's profile higher than at Explore! The Big Sky, the only National Signature Event this summer, from June 1 through July 4 in Fort Benton and Great Falls, Mont. The Forest Service manages this world-class venue on the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center in Great Falls, Lewis and Clark National Forest.

"New programs and special exhibits featuring artifacts and art will keep the Interpretive Center a very busy place," Center Director Jane Weber said. "Visitors experience the legacy of Lewis and Clark among the Indians. Summer programs by tribal representatives will augment year-round programming by Forest Service interpretive rangers."

Tribes continue to be consulted and involved in Interpretive Center programming and infrastructure, as they were for the 6,000 square feet of permanent exhibits. A new optional audio tour in five languages — English, German, French, Japanese, and Spanish — provides additional information for visitors unfamiliar with the expedition story. For the Lewis and Clark aficionado, the MP3 player includes a dramatization of a conversation between two expedition members several years after the conclusion of the trip. It also includes the soundtrack of the Ken Burns 30-minute introductory film shown in the theater, enhancing the experience for the hearing impaired.

The Interpretive Center's central focus continues to be the arduous 1805 portage of the great falls on the Missouri River. However, exhibits also examine the Corps of Discovery's 28-month journey through Indian country between St. Louis and the mouth of the Columbia River and back.

"The landscape shaped people's lives, and people over time reshaped their landscape," Weber said. "Our exhibits help illustrate this eventful journey across a vast and changing western landscape. 'We tell the whole story but concentrate on the heart of the experiences between the Dakotas and the Rocky Mountains. We try to illuminate what we know about their experiences with the Indians to whom these lands were home.'"

New exhibit panels along the Interpretive Center's outdoor paths focus the portage story and the pivotal role the Missouri River and the landscape played in events. The panels also compare and contrast animals the 33-member expedition saw, as well as the rich variety of wildlife visitors still enjoy today.

Before even reaching the Interpretive Center's front doors this summer, visitors will see a full-size replica of Lewis' iron boat — "the great experiment." It is another new addition to the Interpretive Center — on loan from Harper's Ferry National Historical Park, where Captain Meriwether Lewis originally contracted its fabrication.

In time for the start of Explore! The Big Sky, a new 1.8-mile hiking trail to Sulphur Springs will be unveiled. From the trailhead, a 30-minute drive downstream of the Interpretive Center, pedestrians will be able to reach this amazing water resource designated a National Historic Landmark. Outdoor exhibit panels reveal the expedition's use of the spring water to treat Sacagawea, as well as the portage preparations and start.



Forest Service education coordinator Steven Schaller, top left, provides first-person interpretation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's work on Capt. Meriwether Lewis' iron boat through his role in the Lewis and Clark Honor Guard, a volunteer nonprofit partner with the Forest Service's Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center in Great Falls, Mont. Lewis and Clark Honor Guard member Casey Wiley, top right, provides re-enactment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's experiences near Sulphur Springs, a National Historic Landmark near Great Falls, Mont. Above, children learn U.S. Army drill of the early 1800s as part of the interpretive programming at the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center in Great Falls, Mont.

Nonprofit partners continue to play key roles in the Center and its programming. The Lewis and Clark Interpretive Association provides quality items through its management of the gift shop and annual contributions for special programming. The Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center Foundation assists the Center with marketing and infrastructure projects. They helped fund the new outdoor amphitheater and three handicap accessible trails. This spring, the Foundation launches its membership program to provide another way for visitors to stay involved with the Interpretive Center and the Lewis and Clark legacy. In conjunction with its Portage Route Chapter, the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation draws scholars to the Center through its library archives.

Travelers stopping at the Lolo Pass Visitor Center on the Montana-Idaho border will find exhibits interpreting the history of the people who have lived in and passed through the Bitterroot Mountains, including Lewis and Clark. With books and maps for sale, and rangers to answer questions, this center also serves as one of nine Visitor Information Centers along Montana's highway gateways. Information on traveling the Lewis and Clark trail and the Lolo Motorway is available, along with special programs during the Bicentennial summers of 2005-2006. The Montana and Idaho departments of Transportation partnered with the Clearwater National

Forest to establish the visitor center.

Enduring Landscapes

By the time Explore! The Big Sky kicks off June 1, re-enactors already will have passed through the National Grasslands the explorers traversed 200 years ago. Beyond Great Falls, the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail traverses seven National Forests in Montana and Idaho and then passes through the spectacular Columbia River Gorge National Scenic area in Oregon and Washington on its way to the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

After Explore! The Big Sky, travelers who embark on their own journey west along the Lewis and Clark Trail will find numerous Bicentennial services and products provided by the Forest Service. Many are obvious, such as new interpretive signs at Lewis and Clark sites or new trail opportunities to "walk in Lewis and Clark's footsteps" on National Forest system lands.

Once Lewis and Clark left the Great Falls area and entered the Gates of the Mountains to the south, their search for the headwaters of the Missouri River and a way across the Continental Divide began. Today, this area of high mountain valleys is surrounded by National Forest lands, some as wild as when Lewis and Clark first

Continued on Page 30

Plankhouse Replica

Continued from page 27

lower Columbia River is an ideal environment for migrating and wintering waterfowl, where they find resting and feeding areas on the many sloughs, ponds and shallow lakes that border the river. The abundant plants and wildlife resources that supported large human populations for thousands of years are maintained by the 5,150-acre refuge today.

The refuge's establishment inadvertently protected the ruins of Cathlapotle, which were identified in 1991. During the 1990s, Portland State University conducted an archaeological field school at Cathlapotle that revealed significant information about the ancient environment and how the Chinookan people used their natural resources.

Today, a new plankhouse constructed on the Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge is a reminder of the monumental architecture, highly developed art, and nature-based economy of the culture that preceded us. The replica Cathlapotle Plankhouse, built by volunteers using donated funds and materials, serves as an outdoor classroom to interpret the refuge's rich natural and cultural heritage.

The plankhouse also provides visitors a new perspective on the Lewis and Clark saga. Historians and Native American tribes often use the term "view from the bank" to describe the tribal perspective of Lewis and Clark as travelers in a peopled landscape. While Lewis and Clark recorded the "view from the river" in their journals and most Lewis and Clark interpretive sites tell the story from that Euro-American perspective, the "view from the bank" of the people already living here is less well-represented.

The massive building measures 37 feet by 78 feet and is made from 246 western red-cedar logs, most of which have been hand split into planks to form the walls and roof. Wood carver Adam McIsaac and Chinook Indian artist Tony Johnson created the artwork on the massive center posts which represent family life in the Plankhouse.

Partners in the project include the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Chinook Tribe, Portland State University and the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Committee of Vancouver/Clark County.

Major donors include the National Park Service, Meyer Memorial Trust, M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust, Hugh and Jane Ferguson Foundation, Gladys Hare, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service, Washington Department of Transportation, Washington State Historical Society, City of Vancouver, Friends of Ridgefield Refuge, Edward and Dollie Lynch, and Jerry and Jan Beale.

More than 100 volunteers have contributed 3,500 hours to date to construct the plankhouse. Volunteers are continuing to work on interior furnishings under the guidance of traditional artisans. Other volunteers are serving as docents to provide tours and interpretation of life as it would have been in a plankhouse 200 years ago.

The Chinook Tribe conducted cleansing and blessing ceremonies prior to the first use of the plankhouse for a joint tribal/volunteers celebration of the building's



Tony Johnson, Chinook Tribe Cultural Committee chair, above, exits the traditional round doorway of the Cathlapotle Plankhouse. Johnson served as artistic designer for the plankhouse. Photo, Noel Johnson. The Eagle Beak singers from the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, at left, herald the opening the Cathlapotle Plankhouse to the public. Chinookan people are among the members of the Grand Ronde Community. Photo, Noel Johnson.



completion. Drumming, singing, dancing, feasting and gift-giving all recalled how a plankhouse would have been used 200 years ago.

The plankhouse was officially opened for public visitation with a "Door Opening" Ceremony on March 29, 2005, the 199th anniversary of Lewis and Clark's visit to the town of Cathlapotle. The ceremony was followed by an open house from March 30 to April 3 with artisans and interpreters on site to help visitors understand life in a plankhouse.

The replica is located in a setting that evokes the landscape of the original town of Cathlapotle while providing easy access to visitors and protecting the archaeological site. Visitors are invited to enter through the traditional round door and smell the smoke from the fire as Grandmother tells stories of gathering food — deer, elk and berries — from the nearby forest, wapato from the wetlands, and fish from the rivers.

For more information about visiting Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge and the Cathlapotle Plankhouse, call 360-887-4106 or visit <http://ridgefieldrefuges.fws.gov>.

Forest Service

Continued from page 29

saw them. New interpretive waysides along this route help visitors understand the enduring connections between the expedition, the landscape and the legacy.

But visitors will find many more activities and amenities in communities and towns where Forest Service employees have been hard at work helping plan local events around Corps of Discovery II or bringing together diverse interest groups to develop new sustainable tourism services. Still others have provided technical expertise to help with projects such as the design of a new visitor center or a new native-plant garden.

Signs, Brochures, Speakers to Guide the Traveler

For the Bicentennial, the Forest Service has installed more than 100 new interpretive signs in North Dakota, Montana and Idaho. Twenty-five ranger stations along the trail are now stocked with new orientation maps, and more than 20 different Forest Service-produced brochures to help visitors find their way along the trail. Twenty-five campgrounds, picnic areas, and trailheads have been reconstructed to meet new visitor needs and accessibility standards, such as at Sacajawea Picnic area at Lemhi Pass National Historic Landmark on the Montana-Idaho border and at Alice Creek, the trailhead to Lewis and Clark Pass on Lewis' return route over the Continental Divide west of Great Falls.

The longest continuous segment of Lewis and Clark's overland route is on the stretch where they crossed the Bitterroot Mountains on the Montana-Idaho border. Today, the Lolo Trail National Historic Landmark is managed to protect the sensitive historic and cultural resources that make it special. For the Bicentennial, the Clearwater National



Phil Scriver of the Lewis and Clark Honor Guard and Mark Ruzyla, a Forest Service interpretive ranger at the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center in Great Falls, Mon., provide muscle for re-enactment of the portage of the great falls of the Missouri River.

Forest has implemented a permit system. Trail travelers are required to obtain a permit, which is designed to ensure they have a safe and enjoyable experience on the Lolo Trail, the wildest stretch of overland trail today. Rangers will be patrolling the trail to assist visitors and provide onsite interpretation. Visit www.fs.fed.us/clearwater for more information on visiting the Lolo Trail during the Bicentennial.

Forest Service speakers will participate in the Tent of Many Voices program schedule in 11 of the 24 communities hosting Corps II in Montana and Idaho this summer. In addition, visitors will also find a diverse selection of interpretive programs at the Lolo Pass Visitor Center or at select Forest Service campgrounds. The more adventurous will find guided hikes along unique segments of ancient Indian trails used by Lewis and Clark to cross the mountains. A team of "Centennial Ambassadors" will also be presenting special programs for the Forest Service's centennial anniversary that highlight "100 Years of Conserving the Lands Explored by Lewis and Clark." Their interpretive programs illustrate how man and nature have reshaped the landscape since the inception of the Forest Service 100 years ago.

For more details on Bicentennial projects and activities supported by the USDA Forest Service visit www.fs.fed.us/r1 or call 406-329-3587. The Great Falls Interpretive Center's Web site — www.fs.fed.us/r1/lewisclark/lcic — includes a gateway to details on visitor opportunities in the national forests and grasslands in the Northern Region along the trail.

Thanks to Margaret Gorski and Paul Lloyd-Davies for this article. Margaret Gorski is Lewis and Clark Bicentennial National Field Coordinator, out of the Forest Service Northern Region Office in Missoula, Mont. Paul Lloyd-Davies is the public affairs specialist at the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center in Great Falls, Mont.